## **AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS**

Claims 1 - 20 (canceled).

Claim 21 (new): Process for testing the thickness of a coating on a container, which comprises: providing a container having a carbon coating on the internal surface of the container; positioning means inside the container which shines ultraviolet light through the container; positioning at least one ultraviolet light sensor outside of the container and passing the ultraviolet light from the inside of the container through the container to the sensor; and determining the thickness of the coating by said at least one sensor which determines how much light passes through the container.

Claim 22 (new): The process of claim 21, wherein the container is a plastic container having an open mouth, an intermediate sidewall and a base adapted to support the container.

Claim 23 (new): The process of claim 22, wherein a rod is inserted inside the container which shines ultraviolet light through the container to said at least one sensor.

Claim 24 (new): The process of claim 22, including positioning at least two of said sensors outside of the container along the vertical length of the container.

Claim 25 (new): The process of claim 22, wherein said at least one sensor is movable along the vertical length of the container.

Claim 26 (new): The process of claim 22, wherein the container is rotated so that said at least one sensor is exposed to the entire circumference of the container.

Claim 27 (new): The process of claim 22, wherein said at least one sensor is connected to a meter which measures the amount of light passing through the coating.

Claim 28 (new): The process of claim 22, wherein the thickness of the carbon coating is from 0.01 to 20 microns, and the UV wave length is from 350 to 380 nanometers.

Claim 29 (new): The process of claim 22, including a lens over the sensor to focus the light passing through the container on the sensor.

Claim 30 (new): The process of claim 22, wherein the testing is associated with a carbon coating apparatus so that coating defects can be readily corrected.

Claim 31 (new): Apparatus for testing the thickness of a coating on a container, which comprises: a container having a carbon coating on the internal surface of the container; means inside the container which shines ultraviolet light through the container; at least one ultraviolet light sensor outside of the container, wherein said ultraviolet light passes from the inside of the container through the container to the sensor; wherein said sensor is operative to determine how much light passes through the container, thereby determining the thickness of the coating.

Claim 32 (new): Apparatus according to claim 31, wherein the container is a plastic container having an open mouth, an intermediate sidewall and a base adapted to support the container.

Claim 33 (new): Apparatus according to claim 32, including a rod inside the container which shines ultraviolet light through the container to said at least one sensor.

Claim 34 (new): Apparatus according to claim 32, including at least two of said sensors outside of the container along the vertical length of the container.

Claim 35 (new): Apparatus according to claim 32, wherein said at least one sensor is movable along the vertical length of the container.

Claim 36 (new): Apparatus according to claim 32, including means to rotate the container so that said at least one sensor is exposed to the entire circumference of the container.

Claim 37 (new): Apparatus according to claim 32, including a meter connected to said at least one sensor which measures the amount of light passing through the container.

Claim 38 (new): Apparatus according to claim 32, wherein the thickness of the carbon coating is from 0.01 to 20 microns and the UV wave length is from 350 to 380 nanometers.

Claim 39 (new): Apparatus according to claim 32, including a lens over the sensor to focus the light passing through the container on the sensor.

Claim 40 (new): Apparatus according to claim 32, including an associated carbon coating apparatus so that coating defects can be readily corrected.